

Md.
309.1752
M36p
no. 86
9
f

INCOME PAYMENTS *in* MARYLAND

ESTIMATES
FOR THE COUNTIES
AND
BALTIMORE CITY

1949-1952



STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

JULY 1954

INCOME PAYMENTS IN MARYLAND

Estimates for the Counties and Baltimore City

1949 - 1952

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

JULY 1954

816
500 1722
1000
1000
5
1

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
100 Equitable Building
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Publication No. 86

Price 25 cents

AG1251-19d

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

James C. Alban, Chairman
Member from Central Maryland

George M. Anderson
State Board of Health

W. Thomas Kemp, Jr.
State Board of Public Welfare

George W. Della
Legislative Council


Russell H. McCain
State Roads Commission

John B. Funk
Member from Western Maryland

Nathan L. Smith
Department of Public Improvements

Richard C. Zantzinger
Member from Southern Maryland

I. Alvin Pasarew
Director



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Lyrasis Members and Sloan Foundation

<http://www.archive.org/details/incomepaymentsin86mary>



MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

100 Equitable Building
Baltimore 2, Maryland

GEORGE M. ANDERSON
GEORGE W. DELLA
JOHN B. FUNK
W. THOMAS KEMP, Jr.
RUSSELL H. McCAIN
NATHAN L. SMITH
RICHARD C. ZANTZINGER
JAMES C. ALBAN
Chairman
I. ALVIN PASAREW
Director

July 1, 1954

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THEODORE R. McKELDIN
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

Dear Governor McKeldin:

On behalf of the Commission, I take pleasure in transmitting herewith a staff study, entitled "Income Payments in Maryland, Estimates for the Counties and Baltimore City, 1949-1952."

In order to prepare the year-to-year estimates of personal income, the Commission reviewed the techniques employed by the United States Department of Commerce and the several states which have already undertaken annual income estimates. With this background information, the Commission has developed a practical method for estimating income by county, which may be utilized for preparing yearly figures on a regular basis.

These income figures, long in demand, will be of particular use to State and local agencies and all types of business activity. On the government level, income estimates provide a means for determining tax policy, borrowing capacity, and grants-in-aid or other forms of subsidy. On the business level, county income data can be used to determine buying power in local and regional markets, sales potential, sales performance, and opportunities for expansion and development of new facilities.

In addition to presenting the 1949-1952 income estimates, the report compares the Maryland economy with the Middle Eastern Area and the United States as a whole. By assessing the major components of local income, a basis is provided for further consideration of the latent areas for industrial expansion and better use of natural resources, with an eye toward generating added income in the less prosperous counties of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "James C. Alban", is written over the typed name and title.

James C. Alban
Chairman

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
DEFINITIONS AND METHOD	3
The Meaning of "Income Payments to Individuals"	3
Per Capita Income Payments	3
Method Employed in Estimating Income Payments to Individuals by County	3
INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS IN MARYLAND	5
Total Income Payments	5
Per Capita Income Payments	5
Components of Income Payments	6
Sources of Income Payments	7
INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS IN THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND . . .	10
The County Data Analyzed	10
Wages and Salaries as Per Cent of Income	14
PER CAPITA INCOME PAYMENTS IN THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND	17
Range of Per Capita Income Payments	17
Comparison with Per Capita Income of Other States	23

TABLES

1. INCOME IN MARYLAND COMPARED WITH UNITED STATES AND MIDDLE EASTERN AREA	5
2. PER CENT INCREASE IN PER CAPITA INCOME	6
3. COMPOSITION OF TOTAL MARYLAND INCOME, BY TYPE OF PAYMENT . .	6
4. INCOME PAYMENTS IN MARYLAND, BY TYPE	7
5. SOURCES OF INCOME PAYMENTS IN MARYLAND,	8
6. INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS IN MARYLAND, BY COUNTY . . .	11
7. PER CENT CHANGE IN INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS IN MARYLAND, BY COUNTY	12
8. PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME PAYMENTS AND POPULATION IN MARYLAND, BY COUNTY	13
9. WAGES AND SALARIES AS PER CENT OF TOTAL INCOME PAYMENTS IN MARYLAND, BY COUNTY	15

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	PAGE
TABLES (Continued)	
10. PER CAPITA INCOME PAYMENTS IN MARYLAND, BY COUNTY	18
11. PER CAPITA INCOME BY COUNTY AS PER CENT OF MARYLAND PER CAPITA INCOME	19
12. PER CENT CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME IN MARYLAND, BY COUNTY	20
13. RANK OF PER CAPITA INCOME PAYMENTS IN MARYLAND, BY COUNTY . .	21

FIGURES

1. PER CAPITA INCOME IN MARYLAND BY COUNTY, 1949 TO 1952	22
--	----

INTRODUCTION

Income estimates have proved to be a vital tool in planning for effective government and business organization. In answer to the demand for such data, the United States Department of Commerce has, for many years, published income estimates for the Nation, the forty-eight states, and the District of Columbia. The preparation of income estimates for smaller areas, however, has been left to others.

Because of the increasing need for such data, the Maryland State Planning Commission has developed a method for estimating personal income in the counties and Baltimore City. Included herein are the Commission's annual estimates for the years 1949 through 1952. The data are based primarily on information supplied annually by the Department of Commerce in the Survey of Current Business and by the Maryland Department of Employment Security in its quarterly report on covered employment.

A difficult decision was necessary in the case of choosing a base figure for the State of Maryland. For 1952, the Survey of Current Business gives a total of \$4,109,000,000, and an additive adjustment factor of \$340,000,000 for Maryland residents who receive income in the District of Columbia. Realizing that income estimates are at best educated guesses, the choice between the two figures was determined by technical considerations. Because the component breakdowns given by the Department of Commerce were essential in deriving county estimates for Maryland, the smaller total figure, for which all breakdowns are given, was selected as a basis for the estimates included herein. Therefore, the total figure for Maryland may definitely be said to be a conservative base for the county estimates.

The knowledge of financial resources of small areas is important for various reasons. State and local governments may be aided by income data in determining tax policy, borrowing capacity, and grants-in-aid or other

forms of subsidy. The need for stimulating additional income through industrial expansion and better utilization of resources may well be pinpointed by a comparison of relative income levels in similar communities.

The business uses of such data include the measurement of economic change and potential for a variety of policy decisions. Among these are the determination of buying power in local and regional markets; definition of sales territory; selection of sites for new establishments; specification of sales quotas; and measurement of sales performance.

An appraisal of the performance of the Maryland economy in producing income over the years, as well as the components of such income, is presented in the following pages. It is hoped that the yearly estimates of income will fulfill a longstanding need for such information by government and industry in the State, and elsewhere.

Estimates for 1953 and succeeding years will be prepared as soon as the essential components are released by the cooperating Federal and State agencies.

DEFINITIONS AND METHOD

The Meaning of "Income Payments to Individuals"

"Income payments to individuals" includes all income received by persons in the form of wages and salaries less specified deductions (i.e., social security payments, railroad retirement, and cash sickness compensation, but not including pay-as-you-go tax deductions); proprietors' income less business expenses; income from tangible and intangible property; and other income, such as veterans' payments of all types, social insurance, welfare payments, pensions, and Railroad Retirement Act benefits. The estimates presented herein are estimates of income of all individuals according to their place of residence.

Per Capita Income Payments

Per capita income payments were arrived at by dividing total income payments for each county by the county population for the corresponding year. For 1950 the actual Census count was used; for 1949, 1951, and 1952 the Maryland State Planning Commission's estimates of population were employed.^{1/}

Method Employed in Estimating Income Payments to Individuals by County

In order to estimate income payments to individuals by county, the general procedure is to employ the estimates of the National Income Division, Office of Business Economics, United States Department of Commerce, for each component of State income payments in much greater detail than they are reported annually in the Survey of Current Business. Wages and salaries in

^{1/} Maryland State Planning Commission, Detailed Projections of Birth and Death Rates, Net Migration, and Year-to-Year Population Growth through 1970, Special Report, May 1953.

NOTE. Per capita income figures for the State of Maryland as a whole as presented herein differ from those in the Survey of Current Business which are calculated on the basis of other population estimates.

manufacturing, trade and services, mining, construction, and government are dealt with separately. In addition to each of these components, agricultural income, income from water resources, welfare payments, social security payments, unemployment compensation, and other government payments are developed for the State as a whole and then allocated to the counties.

Wages and salaries in manufacturing, trade and service, construction, and mining are apportioned among the counties in the same proportion (after adjustment for residence of employees) as the wage data reported by the Department of Employment Security for all employees covered by unemployment compensation. Wages and salaries of government employees by county are determined by multiplying the number of government employees in each of the counties (as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census) by the average estimated compensation of such employees. The same method is applied to the income of teachers, military personnel, and railroad workers.

Agricultural income and income derived from water resources in the State are apportioned among the various counties on the basis of data given in the 1950 Census of Population and Agriculture. Public assistance, unemployment compensation, and social security benefits are, with certain small adjustments, obtainable from the agencies in charge (i.e., the State Department of Public Welfare, Department of Employment Security, and Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, respectively)

All other income, which it has not been feasible to calculate separately for lack of adequate statistical information, has been distributed in the same proportion as was this residual in 1949. For 1949 it was possible to estimate total income by county from Census data, after making certain small adjustments for the value of produce consumed on farms.

A more detailed description of the method employed in deriving the estimate presented herein is on file at the offices of the Maryland State Planning Commission.

INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS IN MARYLAND

Total Income Payments

Income payments to individuals in Maryland have been rising steadily since 1949, increasing from \$3,070,000,000 in that year to \$4,109,000,000 in 1952, an increase of \$1,039,000,000, or 33.8%. Per capita income, though not rising as rapidly as total income payments, increased 25.1%, or from \$1,340 in 1949 to \$1,677 in 1952.

Although the time period encompasses but four years, it is notable that Maryland's share in the total United States income has been rising steadily during these years, and that her share of the income of the Middle Eastern Area (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia) has increased even more rapidly. (See Table 1.) Maryland has done particularly well in respect to the Middle

TABLE 1

INCOME IN MARYLAND COMPARED WITH UNITED STATES AND MIDDLE EASTERN AREA ^{2/}

Year	Maryland as % of United States	Maryland as % of Middle Eastern Area
1949	1.56%	5.58%
1950	1.57	5.64
1951	1.59	5.86
1952	1.61	5.97

Eastern Area, of which her income comprised 5.97% in 1952 compared with 3.97% in 1929.

Per Capita Income Payments

Per capita income payments in Maryland in 1952 were 2.3% above

^{2/} Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August, 1953, page 12.

that for the Nation as a whole but 11.7% below that of the Middle Eastern Area. However, it is noted that per capita income in Maryland has been increasing at a more rapid rate than both the Middle Eastern Area and the United States as a whole. (See Table 2.) Maryland per capita income increased 25.1% from 1949 to 1952, while United States per capita income increased 23.7%, and that of the Middle Eastern Area, 21.1%.

TABLE 2
PER CENT INCREASE IN PER CAPITA INCOME^{3/}

Area	PER CAPITA INCOME				PER CENT INCREASE		
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Maryland	\$1,340	\$1,460	\$1,613	\$1,677	9.0%	10.5%	4.0%
Middle Eastern	1,548	1,687	1,816	1,874	9.0	7.6	3.2
United States	1,325	1,440	1,581	1,639	8.7	9.8	3.7

Components of Income Payments

The Office of Business Economics divides total income payments into four categories: wages and salaries, proprietors' income, property income, and other income. In 1952 by far the largest share, 70.8%, of total income in Maryland consisted of wages and salaries; 13.5% was proprietors' income; 11.0% property income; and 4.7% other income. From Table 3 it may be seen that these shares are by no means constant. Except in the slight

TABLE 3
COMPOSITION OF TOTAL MARYLAND INCOME, BY TYPE OF PAYMENT

Type	1949	1950	1951	1952
Wages and Salaries	68.3%	67.3%	69.7%	70.8%
Proprietors' Income	14.3	14.8	14.5	13.5
Property Income	12.1	12.1	11.2	11.0
Other Income	5.3	5.8	4.6	4.7

^{3/} See Footnote 1, page 3.

recession year of 1950, when marked unemployment of wage earners occurred, wages and salaries have been providing an increasing share of Maryland's income. Property income, though showing a constant rise in money value, has represented a decreasing share of total income, dropping from 12.1% to 11.0% in four years.

Proprietors' income, while rising steadily in dollar value from 1949 to 1951, recorded a decrease of \$3,000,000 in 1952. By contrast, over the four-year period, wages and salaries have shown a sizable increase in dollar value, rising from \$2,097,000,000 in 1949 to \$2,907,000,000 in 1952, an increase of 38.6%, or 4.8% greater than the increase in total income. (See Table 4.)

TABLE 4
INCOME PAYMENTS IN MARYLAND, BY TYPE
(in millions of dollars)

Type	1949	1950	1951	1952	% Increase 1949 - 1952
Wages and Salaries	\$2,097	\$2,301	\$2,696	\$2,907	38.6%
Proprietors' Income	439	505	559	556	26.7
Property Income	371	414	434	451	21.6
Other Income	163	200	178	195	19.6
Total	\$3,070	\$3,420	\$3,867	\$4,109	33.8%

Sources of Income Payments

The three major sources of income in Maryland, which together accounted for 68.2% of the total in 1952 are manufacturing payrolls, trade and service payrolls, and government income payments (including wages of all government employees, armed forces payrolls, government pensions, welfare payments, government interest payments, veterans' bonuses, among others). In 1949 they represented 66.4% of total income payments, and that share has been increasing steadily. Government payments alone, however, have shown a constant increase from 1949 to 1952, offsetting the fall of the

share of manufacturing payrolls in 1950 and the constant decrease of the share taken by trade and service payrolls. (See Table 5.)

Comparing these data for Maryland and the United States, it is observed that government payments and trade and service payrolls account for a larger share of total income payments in Maryland than in the Nation as a whole. Manufacturing payrolls, however, lag somewhat behind, the national average being 24.5% of the total income and Maryland's, 22.5%.

TABLE 5
SOURCES OF INCOME PAYMENTS IN MARYLAND

Source	1949	1950	1951	1952	U.S. 1952
Agricultural Income	3.6%	2.9%	3.1%	3.0%	6.7%
Government Income Payments	18.3	18.9	19.2	19.6	15.9
Manufacturing Payrolls	20.8	20.6	21.9	22.5	24.5
Trade and Service Income	27.3	27.1	26.3	26.1	25.6
Construction Payrolls	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.4	4.1
Mining Payrolls	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5
Others	25.2	25.3	23.8	23.1	21.7

With respect to the Middle Eastern Area, the picture is somewhat different. Here Maryland shows a greater activity only in the share contributed by government income payments which account for 15.3% of the Middle Eastern Area's income. Manufacturing and trade and service payrolls in the Middle Eastern states as a whole accounted for 4.3% and 1.2% more of the total income, respectively, than in Maryland.

Among the remaining sources of income, construction payrolls are the most important. Construction payrolls in Maryland, amounting to 5.4% of total income, have been contributing a larger share than in 40 states in the Nation. In 1952 the national average was 4.1%. Maryland's construction

payrolls also outstrip each of the states in the Middle Eastern Area, whose average in 1952 was 3.7%. Agricultural income accounted for double the share of income in Maryland in 1952 than in the Middle Eastern Area. However, it was less than half the share for the United States, which was 6.7% in the same year.

INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS IN THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND

Income payments to individuals in Maryland in 1952 totaled \$4,109,000,000. Payments in the various areas of the State ranged from \$1,631,100,000 in Baltimore City to \$13,200,000 in Calvert County. Table 6 presents the Maryland State Planning Commission's estimates of income for each county and Baltimore City from 1949 to 1952.

The County Data Analyzed

The importance of estimating income to individuals for areas smaller than states (as done by the U.S. Department of Commerce) is clearly brought out in Table 7. While income in Maryland as a whole increased 33.8% from 1949 to 1952, increases among the counties ranged from 15.9%, or less than half the State-wide increase, in Garrett County, to 70.7%, or more than twice the State-wide average in Cecil County.^{4/} In each of the four years for which estimates have been made, wide divergences in changes may be noted. From 1949 to 1950 they ranged from a decrease of 1.8% in Garrett County to an increase of 18.8% in Anne Arundel County; from 1950 to 1951, from an increase of 7.1% in Anne Arundel and Howard counties to 28.7% in Cecil County; and from 1951 to 1952, from a decrease of 1.0% in Garrett County to an increase of 22.1% in Cecil County.

Table 8 further indicates the importance of small area income estimates as a basic economic indicator. Comparing the per cent distribution of income and population by county for the 1950 Census year, it may be seen that income is by no means distributed as is population, although a small correlation is indicated. Three counties and Baltimore City received a share of the total Maryland income greater than their respective share of the State's population. Each of the other 20 counties had a smaller proportion of the State's income in comparison with its share of the State's population.

^{4/} The phenomenal per cent increase in the income of Cecil County may be partly explained by the reactivation of the Bainbridge Naval Training Center after the beginning of the Korean War. The next highest increase was 48.3% in Calvert and Prince George's counties.

TABLE 6

INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS IN MARYLAND, BY COUNTY

County	1949	1950	1951	1952
Allegany	\$ 93,200,000	\$ 92,900,000	\$ 108,000,000	\$ 111,000,000
Anne Arundel	135,700,000	161,200,000	172,700,000	188,000,000
Baltimore City	1,281,000,000	1,412,900,000	1,579,900,000	1,631,100,000
Baltimore	371,800,000	415,300,000	492,100,000	530,000,000
Calvert	8,900,000	9,800,000	11,900,000	13,200,000
Caroline	16,300,000	18,200,000	20,800,000	21,300,000
Carroll	43,600,000	46,300,000	51,500,000	55,400,000
Cecil	31,100,000	33,800,000	43,500,000	53,100,000
Charles	20,600,000	23,600,000	26,400,000	27,400,000
Dorchester	24,900,000	27,000,000	30,800,000	31,600,000
Frederick	66,600,000	71,100,000	83,100,000	89,200,000
Garrett	16,400,000	16,100,000	19,200,000	19,000,000
Harford	62,900,000	67,600,000	76,700,000	85,400,000
Howard	25,800,000	29,500,000	31,600,000	35,000,000
Kent	14,100,000	14,900,000	17,000,000	18,000,000
Montgomery	328,500,000	385,300,000	424,100,000	454,700,000
Prince George's	294,400,000	342,300,000	391,500,000	436,500,000
Queen Anne's	12,600,000	12,500,000	14,900,000	15,700,000
St. Mary's	29,500,000	32,000,000	35,300,000	39,400,000
Somerset	16,000,000	17,800,000	19,400,000	20,300,000
Talbot	19,600,000	21,500,000	23,900,000	25,500,000
Washington	92,700,000	98,000,000	114,100,000	125,700,000
Wicomico	44,500,000	48,500,000	54,300,000	57,100,000
Worcester	19,300,000	21,900,000	24,300,000	25,400,000
STATE OF MARYLAND	\$3,070,000,000	\$3,420,000,000	\$3,867,000,000	\$4,109,000,000

TABLE 7

PER CENT CHANGE IN INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS IN MARYLAND, BY COUNTY

County	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	1949-1952
Allegany	- 0.3%	16.3%	2.8%	19.1%
Anne Arundel	18.8	7.1	8.9	38.5
Baltimore City	10.3	11.8	3.2	27.3
Baltimore	11.7	18.5	7.7	42.5
Calvert	10.1	21.4	10.9	48.3
Caroline	11.7	14.3	2.4	30.7
Carroll	6.2	11.2	7.6	27.1
Cecil	8.7	28.7	22.1	70.7
Charles	14.6	11.9	3.8	33.0
Dorchester	8.4	14.1	2.6	26.9
Frederick	6.8	16.9	7.3	33.9
Garrett	- 1.8	19.3	- 1.0	15.9
Harford	7.5	13.5	11.3	35.8
Howard	14.3	7.1	10.8	35.7
Kent	5.7	14.1	5.9	27.7
Montgomery	17.3	10.1	7.2	38.4
Prince George's	16.3	14.4	11.5	48.3
Queen Anne's	- 0.8	19.2	5.4	24.6
St. Mary's	8.5	10.3	11.6	33.6
Somerset	11.3	9.0	4.6	26.9
Talbot	9.7	11.2	6.7	30.1
Washington	5.7	16.4	10.2	35.6
Wicomico	9.0	12.0	5.2	28.3
Worcester	13.5	11.0	4.5	31.6
STATE OF MARYLAND	11.4%	13.1%	6.3%	33.8%

TABLE 8

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME PAYMENTS
AND POPULATION IN MARYLAND, BY COUNTY

County	Income Distribution				Population Distribution
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1950 Census
Allegany	3.04%	2.72%	2.79%	2.70%	3.82%
Anne Arundel	4.42	4.71	4.47	4.57	5.01
Baltimore City	41.73	41.31	40.86	39.70	40.53
Baltimore	12.11	12.14	12.73	12.90	11.53
Calvert	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.52
Caroline	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.52	0.78
Carroll	1.42	1.35	1.33	1.35	1.92
Cecil	1.01	0.99	1.12	1.29	1.42
Charles	0.67	0.69	0.68	0.67	1.00
Dorchester	0.81	0.79	0.80	0.77	1.19
Frederick	2.17	2.08	2.15	2.17	2.66
Garrett	0.53	0.47	0.50	0.46	0.91
Harford	2.05	1.98	1.98	2.08	2.21
Howard	0.84	0.86	0.82	0.85	0.99
Kent	0.46	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.58
Montgomery	10.70	11.27	10.97	11.07	7.02
Prince George's	9.59	10.01	10.12	10.62	8.29
Queen Anne's	0.41	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.62
St. Mary's	0.96	0.94	0.91	0.96	1.24
Somerset	0.52	0.52	0.50	0.49	0.88
Talbot	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.83
Washington	3.02	2.86	2.95	3.06	3.37
Wicomico	1.45	1.42	1.40	1.39	1.69
Worcester	0.63	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.99
STATE OF MARYLAND	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In 1950, Montgomery County accounted for 4.25% more in income than its share in the population would indicate, while Allegany County had 1.10% less. Prince George's County had 1.72% more, Baltimore City 0.78%, and Baltimore County 0.61%.

Although Table 8 shows only the 1950 Census distribution of population in Maryland, the Maryland State Planning Commission's estimates of population^{5/} indicate that the same general relation between the share of income and population holds true for the other years. This is further borne out by the fact that per capita income in the same three counties and in Baltimore City (as shown in Table 10) is higher than per capita income in the State as a whole, while the others have a per capita income below the average.

Wages and Salaries as Per Cent of Income

The share of total income represented by wages and salaries varies substantially from county to county. (See Table 9.) In 1952, 78.6% of total income in Baltimore City consisted of wages and salaries, while in Queen Anne's County only 40.8% of total income was derived from that source. In 1949 these figures ranged from 78.3% in Baltimore City to 38.3% in Kent County; in 1950 from 76.8% to 38.3% and in 1951 from 78.4% to 39.4%, also in Baltimore City and Kent County.

While wages and salaries in Maryland averaged 70.7% of total income in 1952, or somewhat higher than the United States average of 68.5%, only six counties and Baltimore City derived a greater share of their total income from wages and salaries than the United States as a whole. These were: Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Cecil, Prince George's, and Washington counties. In 1949 only three of these counties (Allegany, Baltimore, and Washington) and Baltimore City exceeded the United States average. In 1950 Anne Arundel County was added to the list; in 1951, Prince George's County; and in 1952, Cecil County.

^{5/} Maryland State Planning Commission, op.cit.

TABLE 9

WAGES AND SALARIES AS PER CENT OF TOTAL INCOME PAYMENTS IN MARYLAND, BY COUNTY

County	1949	1950	1951	1952
Allegany	74.8%	73.5%	75.9%	75.7%
Anne Arundel	64.8	65.9	67.3	69.1
Baltimore City	78.3	76.8	78.4	78.6
Baltimore	67.4	65.9	70.6	71.9
Calvert	40.4	43.9	47.1	51.5
Caroline	55.2	59.3	58.2	57.7
Carroll	61.9	62.0	61.4	63.4
Cecil	55.9	55.6	62.5	68.7
Charles	48.1	51.3	51.9	52.2
Dorchester	57.4	56.3	57.8	57.6
Frederick	52.3	51.6	54.8	56.8
Garrett	57.9	55.9	59.4	57.9
Harford	63.3	62.3	64.1	67.1
Howard	48.1	48.1	49.4	52.9
Kent	38.3	38.3	39.4	41.7
Montgomery	51.7	51.5	55.2	57.0
Prince George's	64.6	64.1	67.7	70.2
Queen Anne's	38.9	38.4	39.6	40.8
St. Mary's	57.3	56.9	57.2	60.7
Somerset	49.4	48.9	49.0	50.2
Talbot	46.9	47.9	48.5	50.2
Washington	70.4	68.6	71.1	73.2
Wicomico	62.9	62.3	63.5	64.3
Worcester	55.4	58.4	57.2	57.9
STATE OF MARYLAND	68.3%	67.3%	69.7%	70.7%

In relation to the Middle Eastern Area, only Allegany County, Baltimore City, and Washington County received a greater share of their income in wages and salaries in 1952. This has been true in each of the years covered except 1949, when Washington County was only slightly below the average for the Middle Eastern Area.

The reasons for the changes in the share of wages and salaries in the total income are varied. In some cases, as for instance in Calvert and Prince George's counties, the payroll in manufacturing industries has increased more than 100% during the four years under consideration. As a result of the reactivation of the Bainbridge Naval Training Center, there has been a very large increase in military payroll in Cecil County. Trade and service payrolls in Montgomery and St. Mary's counties increased more than 50%. In each case, the increases in wages and salaries were greater than the over-all increase in income for the county.

PER CAPITA INCOME PAYMENTS IN THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND

In assessing the economic resources of communities, per capita income has greater applicability than total income. Although one county's total income may be larger than another's, it is entirely possible that average individual or family income may be significantly smaller. It follows that the area with a smaller per capita income is less able to support government projects and business enterprise, even though its total income exceeds other areas.

Range of Per Capita Income Payments

Per capita income payments in Maryland in 1952 ranged from \$897 in Garrett County to \$2,577 in Montgomery County. (See Table 10.) These figures ranged from 53.5% to 153.7% of the per capita income of \$1,677 for the State as a whole. (See Table 11.) In 1949, per capita income varied from \$751 in Calvert County to \$2,075 in Montgomery County (56.0% to 154.9%); in 1950 Montgomery County again led with \$2,344 and Garrett County's per capita income of \$757 was the smallest in Maryland (160.5% to 51.8%). In 1951 the same counties represented the extremes with \$2,489 and \$905, respectively (154.3% to 56.1%).

Like increases in total income payments by county, increases in per capita income were far from equal from county to county, although the range was considerably smaller. (See Table 12.) Over the four-year period, Cecil County's per capita income increased 42.8% while Garrett County's increased but 16.5% (as compared with 70.7% and 15.9%, respectively, for total income payments).

The areas having the highest per capita income are those in the two metropolitan areas of the State: Baltimore City and environs, and the suburban area surrounding the District of Columbia. (See Table 13.) In 1952, only Montgomery and Prince George's counties, adjoining the Nation's Capital, were in the upper one third of the per capita income range of the State, or over

TABLE 10

PER CAPITA INCOME PAYMENTS IN MARYLAND, BY COUNTY

County	1949	1950	1951	1952
Allegany	\$ 1,047	\$ 1,037	\$ 1,199	\$ 1,226
Anne Arundel	1,208	1,373	1,411	1,475
Baltimore City	1,364	1,488	1,645	1,681
Baltimore	1,447	1,537	1,736	1,787
Calvert	751	810	964	1,049
Caroline	898	998	1,136	1,158
Carroll	985	1,031	1,131	1,200
Cecil	949	1,013	1,204	1,355
Charles	906	1,008	1,096	1,106
Dorchester	901	971	1,101	1,124
Frederick	1,082	1,141	1,318	1,399
Garrett	770	757	905	897
Harford	1,248	1,305	1,442	1,565
Howard	1,153	1,276	1,325	1,424
Kent	1,033	1,089	1,240	1,310
Montgomery	2,075	2,344	2,489	2,577
Prince George's	1,581	1,763	1,937	2,082
Queen Anne's	867	857	1,019	1,070
St. Mary's	1,041	1,099	1,180	1,283
Somerset	773	858	933	974
Talbot	1,017	1,107	1,220	1,292
Washington	1,191	1,242	1,428	1,553
Wicomico	1,145	1,223	1,343	1,386
Worcester	844	946	1,038	1,072
STATE OF MARYLAND	\$ 1,340	\$ 1,460	\$ 1,613	\$ 1,677

TABLE 11

PER CAPITA INCOME BY COUNTY, AS PER CENT OF MARYLAND PER CAPITA INCOME

County	1949	1950	1951	1952
Allegany	78.1%	71.0%	74.3%	73.1%
Anne Arundel	90.1	94.0	87.5	88.0
Baltimore City	101.8	101.9	102.0	100.2
Baltimore	108.0	105.3	107.6	106.6
Calvert	56.0	55.5	59.8	62.6
Caroline	67.0	68.4	70.4	69.1
Carroll	73.5	70.6	70.1	71.6
Cecil	70.8	69.4	74.6	80.8
Charles	67.6	69.0	67.9	66.0
Dorchester	67.2	66.5	68.3	67.0
Frederick	80.7	78.2	81.7	83.4
Garrett	57.5	51.8	56.1	53.5
Harford	93.1	89.4	89.4	93.3
Howard	86.0	87.4	82.1	84.9
Kent	77.1	74.6	76.9	78.1
Montgomery	154.9	160.5	154.3	153.7
Prince George's	118.0	120.8	120.1	124.2
Queen Anne's	64.7	58.7	63.2	63.8
St. Mary's	77.7	75.3	73.2	76.5
Somerset	57.7	58.8	57.8	58.1
Talbot	75.9	75.8	75.6	77.0
Washington	88.9	85.1	88.5	92.6
Wicomico	85.4	83.8	83.3	82.6
Worcester	63.0	64.8	64.4	63.9

TABLE 12

PER CENT CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME IN MARYLAND, BY COUNTY

County	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	1949-1952
Allegany	- 1.0%	15.6%	2.3%	17.1%
Anne Arundel	13.7	2.8	4.5	22.1
Baltimore City	9.1	10.6	2.2	23.2
Baltimore	6.2	12.9	2.9	23.5
Calvert	7.9	19.0	8.8	39.7
Caroline	11.1	13.8	1.9	29.0
Carroll	4.7	9.7	6.1	21.8
Cecil	6.7	18.9	12.5	42.8
Charles	11.3	8.7	0.9	22.1
Dorchester	7.8	13.4	2.1	24.8
Frederick	5.5	15.5	6.1	29.3
Garrett	- 1.7	19.6	- 0.9	16.5
Harford	4.6	10.5	8.5	25.4
Howard	10.7	3.8	7.5	23.5
Kent	5.4	13.9	5.6	26.8
Montgomery	13.0	6.2	3.5	24.2
Prince George's	11.5	9.9	7.5	31.7
Queen Anne's	- 1.2	18.9	5.0	23.4
St. Mary's	5.6	7.4	8.7	23.2
Somerset	11.0	8.7	4.4	26.0
Talbot	8.8	10.2	5.9	27.0
Washington	4.3	15.0	8.8	30.4
Wicomico	6.8	9.8	3.2	21.0
Worcester	12.1	9.7	3.3	27.0
STATE OF MARYLAND	9.0%	10.5%	4.0%	25.1%

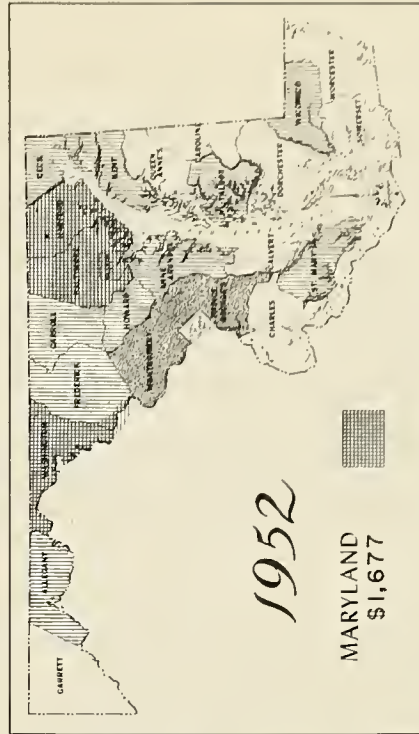
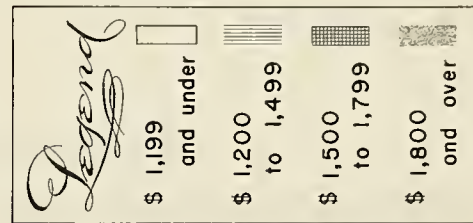
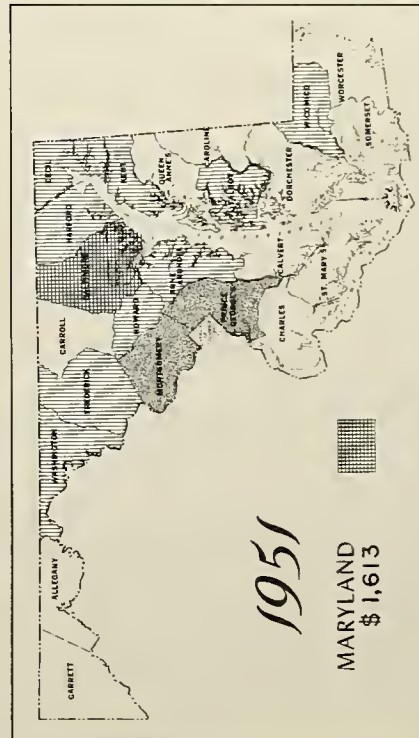
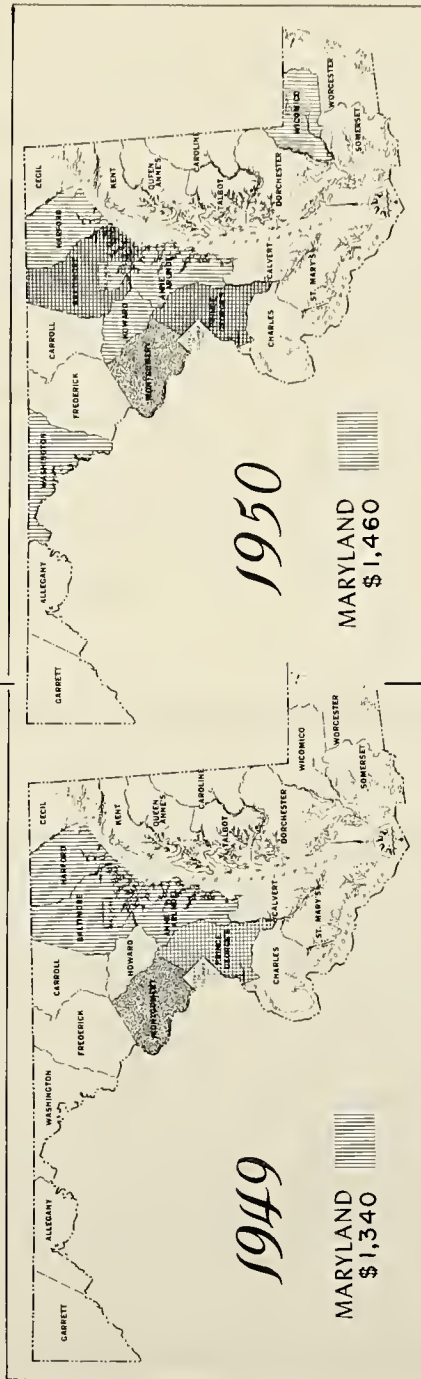
TABLE 13

RANK OF PER CAPITA INCOME PAYMENTS IN MARYLAND, BY COUNTY

County	1949	1950	1951	1952
Allegany	11	14	14	15
Anne Arundel	6	5	7	7
Baltimore City	4	4	4	4
Baltimore	3	3	3	3
Calvert	24	23	22	22
Caroline	19	18	16	17
Carroll	15	15	17	16
Cecil	16	16	13	11
Charles	17	17	19	19
Dorchester	18	19	18	18
Frederick	10	10	10	9
Garrett	23	24	24	24
Harford	5	6	5	5
Howard	8	7	9	8
Kent	13	13	11	12
Montgomery	1	1	1	1
Prince George's	2	2	2	2
Queen Anne's	20	22	21	21
St. Mary's	12	12	15	14
Somerset	22	21	23	23
Talbot	14	11	12	13
Washington	7	8	6	6
Wicomico	9	9	8	10
Worcester	21	20	20	20

PER CAPITA INCOME IN MARYLAND BY COUNTY

1949 TO 1952



MARYLAND
STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

\$2,017; Baltimore City and the neighboring counties of Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Harford, as well as industrialized Washington County, represented the middle one third of the income range, or from \$1,458 to \$2,017; the lowest one third had per capita incomes of less than \$1,458. This last group included the entire Eastern Shore, three Southern Maryland counties, the two westernmost counties of the State, and Frederick, Carroll, and Howard counties. The same distribution has held true for the last four years, with the exception that Prince George's County fell into the middle one third of the income range before 1952, and Washington County was a newcomer to the middle third in 1952.

Figure 1 shows the year-to-year changes in the distribution of per capita income. The ranges selected for delineation agree with those used by the U.S. Department of Commerce in its comparison of per capita income by states.

Comparison with Per Capita Income of Other States

In comparing the county per capita income data with the per capita income data given in the Survey of Current Business by states, it is noted that Maryland's highest per capita income has consistently run above that of the highest state average, although the difference has been narrowing. In 1949 Maryland's highest county was 119.2% of the highest state (New York); in 1950 Maryland's high was 118.1% above the District of Columbia, which led the United States; in 1951 and 1952 Maryland's highest per capita income was 114.2% and 114.0%, respectively, of Delaware, which led in per capita income.

Maryland's lowest per capita income has been above the lowest per capita income state (Mississippi in each of the four years). From 1949 to 1952, these figures were 117.2%, 107.7%, 117.5%, and 109.7% of the Mississippi per capita income.

